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VALIDITY OF *HIATULA* MODEER, 1793 (BIVALVIA: PSAMMOBIIDAE)

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INTRODUCTION

In 1793, Adolph Modeer, a Swedish naturalist, proposed *Hiatula* as a bivalve genus-group name in the introduction to his study of bivalve mollusks. However, the validity of *Hiatula* Modeer, 1793, has been open to debate, because of the ambiguous original description lacking a type designation, the polyphyletic originally included nominal species (ICZN Art. 67.2), and the existence of probable senior and junior homonyms, as discussed by several authors (e.g., Dall, 1900; Winckworth, 1935; Rehder, 1967; Roth & Guruswani-Naidu, 1974; Beu & Maxwell, 1990; Willan, 1993). I herein reevaluate the validity of this genus-group name in light of the philology and in accordance with the provision of *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (ICZN) (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999).

Modeer (1793: 178–179) described *Hiatula* in Latin as follows (Fig. 1):

> "*HIATULA* (Gapmussla): *Testa* aequalis oblonga, utrinque hians. *Cardo* valvae unius dente depresso, patulo: inserto aut vacuo; alterius subbidentato, plerisque scrobiculo intermedio, excavato. Dentibus lateralibus aut nullis, aut vulvali tantum, raro anali obsoleto. *Animal* Pallio lobato, pede disticho subfalcato, Tentaculis lanceolato-subtriquetris; Trachea longissima, simplici."
>
> Translation: [*HIATULA* (Gape clam): Shell equally oblong, gaping at both ends; Hinge of valves with a single, depressed, broad tooth: or insert in a socket; others weakly bidentate; with several, excavate intermediate pits. Lateral teeth either none or only in small valves; posterior rarely obsoleted. Pallial animal lobate; pedal distichous, subfalcate; gills lanceolate-subtriquetral; siphon very long, simple.

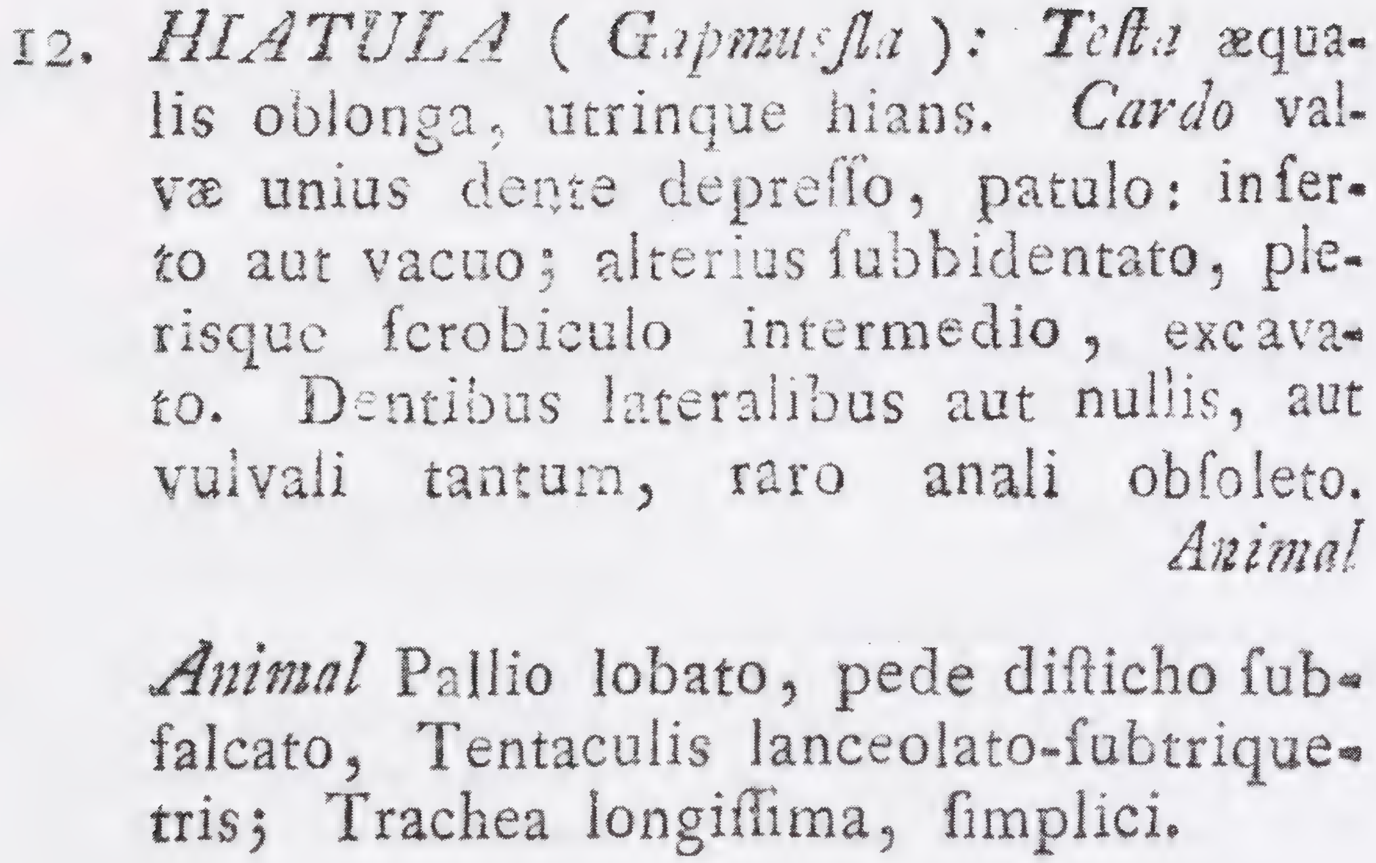
Modeer (1793: 182–183) also made the following remarks in Swedish:

> "Ifrån SOLEN är HIATULA, både til Skal och Kräk, få åskildt [sic; åtskild] som natt och dag, hvarföre ock til den senare höra de som förut hetat SOLEN diphos och Bullatus, MYA arenaria och truncata, MYTILUS Pholadis o. s. v."
>
> Translation: From *Solen*, *Hiatula* is distinguished both in the shell and animal, as night and day, and the wherefores the latter also refers to those previously called *Solen diphos* and *bullatus*, *Mya arenaria* and *truncata*, *Mytilus pholadis* etc.

On the basis of the above-quoted remarks, the following five species – Willan (1993) incorrectly noted them as "three species" – are the originally included nominal species: *Solen diphos* Linnaeus, 1771; *Solen bullatus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Mya arenaria* Linnaeus, 1758; *Mya truncata* Linnaeus, 1758; and *Mytilus pholadis* Linnaeus, 1771.

On the other hand, Blainville (1824: 350) proposed *Soletellina* with a sole example of the species, "La Soletelliné rostrée. *Soletellina radiata.*" Therefore, *Soletellina radiata* Blainville, 1824, is its type species by monotypy (ICZN Art. 68.3). It may be noted that the species name corresponding to the French name "la Soletelliné rostrée" would be "*Soletellina rostrata*". The reference "E. m., 336, f. 1" was cited for this species. The abbreviation "E. m." refers to the "*Encyclopédie méthodique*", and the reference is to Lamarck (1798: pl. 336, fig. 1). However, the plate number was incorrect, because pl. 336 depicts conid gastropods only. The correct reference is Bruguière (1797: pl. 226, fig. 1), in which "*Solen rostratus*. Lamk. v. 456" [*Solen rostratus* Lamarck, 1818: 456] was illustrated (fig. expl.: Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1827: 149). As pointed out by previous authors, these species are synonymous with *Solen diphos* Linnaeus, 1771 (e.g., Willan, 1993).

Subsequently, H. Adams & A. Adams (1856: 392) redefined *Hiatula* Modeer, 1793, as a tellinoidean bivalve genus and treated *Soletellina* Blainville, 1824, as a junior synonym. Although they referred to 17 species as being members of this genus, no type species was designated. Thereafter, Stoliczka (1870: 114) designated *Solen diphos* Linnaeus, 1771, one



12. *HIATULA* (*Gapmusſla*): *Teſta* æqualis oblonga, utrinque hians. *Cardo* valvæ unius dente depreſſo, patulo: inferto aut vacuo; alterius ſubbidentato, pleriſque ſcrobiculo intermedio, excavato. Dentibus lateralibus aut nullis, aut vulvali tantum, raro anali obſoleto. *Animal*

Animal Pallio lobato, pede diſticho ſubfalcato, Tentaculis lanceolato-ſubtriquetris; Trachea longiſſima, ſimplici.

FIG. 1. Original description of *Hiatula* Modeer, 1793 (reproduced from Modeer, 1793: 178–179; composite image of two pages).

of the originally included nominal species, as the type species. Thus, *Hiatula* Modeer, 1793, has the same type species as *Soletellina* Blainville, 1824. This view was supported by Bertin (1880), Tryon (1884), Zittel (1881–1885), Lamy (1914), and other authors.

Gill (1892), in contrast, noted that *Hiatula* Modeer, 1793, has several homonyms, including a senior homonym *Hiatula* Martini, 1774 (p. 114). Dall (1900: 857, 971) regarded *Hiatula* Modeer, 1793, as a junior synonym of *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758, and pointed out that *Hiatula* Modeer, 1793, was merely a revival of *Hiatula* Schröter, 1784 (p. 599). Winckworth (1935: 322) designated *Mya truncata* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of *Hiatula* Modeer, 1793, which would make this name the junior objective synonym of *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758. MacNeil (1965), Vokes (1967), and Keen (1969a, b) followed Winckworth's (1935) view. However, these authors overlooked Stoliczka's (1870) type designation.

In his taxonomic study of the family Psammobiidae in the Australian and New Zealand region, Willan (1993) argued for bringing a case to the ICZN for suppression of Stoliczka's (1870) type designation on grounds of: (1) nomenclatural stability; (2) the likelihood that Modeer's (1793) original description only corresponded to *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758; (3) homonymy with *Hiatula* Martini, 1774; and (4) incorrect type designations by Stoliczka (1870) for other psammobiid genera. Willan (1993) expected that the Plenary Powers of ICZN would leave Winkworth's (1935) designation as the valid one and *Hiatula* Modeer, 1793, would thereby become an objective synonym of *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758. Thus, he tentatively used *Soletellina* Blainville, 1824, as a valid name. Although such a petition to ICZN was not made, some authors have preferred to use *Soletellina* Blainville, 1824, instead of *Hiatula* Modeer, 1793 (e.g., Willan, 1998; Higo et al., 1999; Matsukuma, 2000; Min, 2004; Wang, 2004; Huber, 2010; Willan & Tagaro, 2011; Robin, 2011; Amano & Ogihara, 2012).

However, the type fixation by Stoliczka (1870) for *Hiatula* Modeer, 1793, is valid under ICZN Arts. 67.2, 67.5, 69.1, and 69.2; and thus the type designation by Winckworth (1935) is invalid under ICZN Art. 69.1.1. The correspondence between the original description and the morphologic characters of the type species is irrelevant to the validity of the subsequent type designation (under ICZN Art. 69.1.1). As pointed out by Rehder (1967), *Hiatula* Martini, 1774, is unavailable, because it was published in a non-binominal work (ICZN Art. 11.4). In addition, *Hiatula* Schröter, 1784, is unavailable, having been introduced as a synonym of *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758, without nominal species. Subsequently, Dall (1900: 857, 971) treated it as an available name, namely, a junior synonym of *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758, and a senior synonym of *Hiatula* Modeer, 1793. However, it cannot be treated either as the name of a taxon or as a senior homonym, because it does not fulfill the requirement of ICZN Art. 11.6.1. Moreover, in the last 50 years, *Hiatula* Modeer, 1793, has been broadly accepted as a valid name (e.g.,

Rehder, 1967; Habe & Kosuge, 1967; Kuroda et al., 1971; Oyama, 1973; Roth & Guruswami-Naidu, 1974; Itoigawa et al., 1974, 1981, 1982; Habe, 1977, 1981; Kilburn, 1977; Ogasawara & Noda, 1978; Wu, 1980; Abbott & Dance, 1982; Shibata & Ina, 1983; Okutani et al., 1989; Beu & Maxwell, 1990; Oliver, 1992; Ogasawara & Nagasawa, 1992; Lee, 1992; S. Morris & N. Morris, 1993; Bernard et al., 1993; Matsubara, 1995, 2011; Nakagawa, 1998; Wang, 1998; Shibata & Ichihara, 2006; Sasaki & Matsubara, 2010). These conditions do not fulfill the requirements in ICZN Art. 23.9, and reversal of precedence cannot be applied to this case.

In conclusion, *Hiatula* Modeer, 1793, is a valid name, with *Solen diphos* Linnaeus, 1771, as its type species (by the subsequent designation of Stoliczka, 1870), and it cannot be considered a junior synonym of *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758. The two senior homonyms, *Hiatula* Martini, 1774, and *Hiatula* Schröter, 1784, are unavailable. *Soletellina* Blainville, 1824, which has the same type as *Hiatula* Modeer, 1793, is a junior objective synonym, and henceforth, should not be used as a valid name.

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